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Principles, not Men; but Men as the Representatives of Principles.

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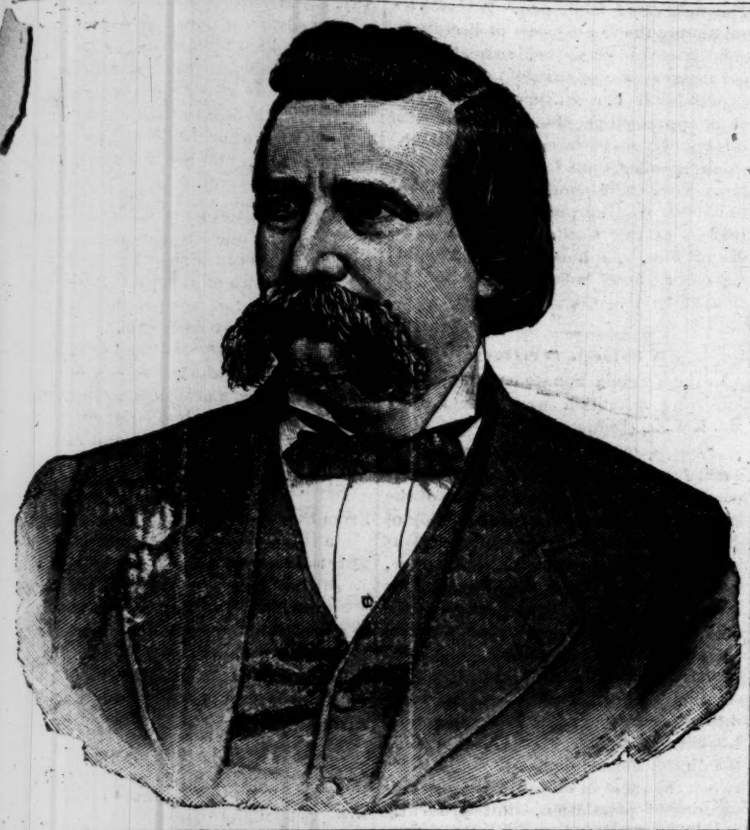

Whatever there may have been in the political career of Senator Logan in the past that was detrimental to our interest as a people, he is certainly making ample atonement, and for such atonement deserves our gratitude.

In his speech delivered before the Senate in January, 1865, his position was clearly defined, and no one can read his scathing arraignment of the Democracy for aiding and abetting open rapine and wholesale murder in the South without being thoroughly convinchd that his eloquence and logic proceeded from a deep and firm conviction of the truthfulness of his utterances and a genuine sympathy for the poor hunted, harassed and murdered Negro, whose only crime had been his loyalty to the Government, expressed by voting a Republican ticket.

Gen. Logan's opposition to the bill reinstating the modern Arnold, Fitz-John Porter, is characterized by the same unswerving integrity and courageous manhood, which endears him to all who love honesty and patriotism. The manipulations of political tricksters may deny the common people of an opportunity to honor this champion by electing him President, yet they may find some consolation in remembering that if he is not made President he deserves to be.—*Plain Dealer.*

Useful Recipes.

Cold Pie for Picnic.—Boil a chicken or rabbit and cut the flesh as thin as possible. Then boil two ounces of macaroni, the same quantity of Parmesan cheese grated, a little finely-chopped parsley, half a pint of cream, some pepper and salt. Line a basin with a good paste sprinkled with vermicelli, bake an hour, and serve with or without a brown sauce. Cold poultry or game may be used instead of something purposely cooked.

Blackberry Syrup.—Make a simple syrup of a pound of sugar to each pint of water; boil it until it is rich and thick; then add to it as many pints of the pressed juice of ripe blackberries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg grated to each quart of the syrup; set it by to become cold, then bottle it for use. A tablespoonful for a child or a wine-glass for an adult is a dose, and will prove a valuable medicine in case of diarrhœa or dysentery.

Delicious Fritters.—Put three tablespoonfuls of flour into a bowl and pour over it sufficient hot water to make it into a stiff paste, taking care to stir it well to prevent its getting lumpy. Leave it time to cool and then break into it, without beating them first, the yolks of four eggs, the whites of two, and stir and beat all well together. Have your fat or lard hot and drop a desertspoonful of batter in at a time and fry a light brown. Serve on a hot dish with a spoonful of jam or marmalade dropped in between each fritter.

Company's Favorite.—A delicious pudding can be made in a few minutes by taking one pint of milk and stirring into it half a cupful of cassave, half a cupful of cocoanut, two eggs, a little butter the size of an egg, salt and sugar to taste; flavor with vanilla. Cook this as you would boiled custard. When cooked and put into the dish in which it is to be served, pour over the top the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth, a tablespoonful of pulverized sugar added. Set it in the oven for a short time to brown. This may be eaten warm or cold, with jelly or preserves, or without.

Preserved Quinces.—Quinces get black if allowed to stand: pare them and quarter them quickly; I remove the seeds, as it makes the syrup in boiling pasty; I use hot water to put them in when they are to be boiled; when they are boiled tender, take them out and drain them; make a syrup with three pounds of sugar to a pint of water; replace the pieces of quince into the syrup and cook very carefully; take out the pieces and put in jars, and then add syrup.

Pickled Tomatoes.—One peck green tomatoes, three bell peppers (or flavor with cayenne if one has not the bell pepper,) one cup sugar, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of ground cloves and allspice, one tablespoonful ground mustard. Lay the tomatoes sliced in salt over night, or scald in salt and water; drain well, cover with vinegar and cook a very few minutes. Scald the vinegar over occasionally,

What a "Corner" Is.

A stock corner is thus explained by the New York *Evening Post*: The "bear" element in the market consists of all those who think that prices of securities are higher than they onght to be, higher than they can permanently remain. In order to take advantage of the unwarranted "inflation of values," as they understand it, they borrow stocks and sell them at the high prices prevailing, expecting to be able to buy them in at a lower price before it becomes necessary to return the borrowed securities. For instance, A borrows from B 1,000 shares of Hannibal and St. Joseph, which is selling at 60. A pays B $60,000 cash and agrees to return the stock on demand, when, of conrse, the money will be refunded to him. It is for B's interest to lend the stock, because he gets the interest on the $60,000 during the interval, or, at all events, more interest than he would otherwise have to pay for the use of the money. Under ordinary conditions, B, the lender of the stock, will pay A, the borrower, something for the use of the money, but if the particular stock wanted by the bears is scarce it will be lent "flat;" that is, the borrower will receive nothing for the use of the money while the loan continues. In extreme cases the lender may even get a commission for the use of the stock in addition to the interest on the money which it represents. If the market fluctuates while the loan continues, the borrower and lender settle with each other at the close of each day, so that the amount of money shall at all times be exactly equivalent to the value of the stock.

When the bears, or any portion of them, have discerned a weak spot in the market that is, a security selling for more than it is worth in their opinion—they borrow and sell liberally. Their selling has the same effect in putting down the price as though the stock were absolutely their own, and their expectation is that other holders observing the decline in the price will become alarmed and sell also, thus putting down the price still more and frightening still other holders. They intend, of course, to buy enough at the lower scale of quotations to deliver back what they have borrowed, pocketing the difference. It sometimes, though rarely, happens that a few persons, discovering what the bears are about, and believing that they (the bears) are strong enough to stand a heavy loss without breaking, quietly buy up all of a particular stock that exists. In order that the price may not be forced up while they are themselves buying, they lend stock to the bears, and thus encourage the latter to sell. When they have secured all, or nearly all, of the particular stock that exists they they call in their loans. The bears are then compelled to buy, and since no stock, or very little, is for sale, the price can be forced up to any figure at which the cornering party choose to put it. That is what once happened in Hannibal and St. Joseph. The "shorts" must come up and settle on such terms as may be dictated to them. The last resort is to leave the cornering party saddled with the whole issue of the stock in question. Whether they may make or lose by the operation, will depend upon whether they can extort from the bears more than enough to compensate them for the loss they may incur in re-selling the stock to the general public. Most commonly the cornering party, as well as the cornered, lose money—which has been gained meanwhile by the multitude, who have taken advantage of the high prices to sell out.

Smoke Has Its Advantages.

Instead of being detrimental to health, smoke that has been in the air a few days is really beneficial. The more one breathes of it the better, up to a reasonable point. The creosote which is taken into the lungs and through them into the blood is as good as a course of treatment by a physician. Creosote, as it name implies, is a preserver of flesh. It is by virtue of this property that smoke preserves hams and other meats that are subjected to its influence. Creosote forms the base of a very large part of the medicine which people take when the doctor prescribes for them. It is good for hemorrhage, diarrhea, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, nausea, vomiting, toothache, and a variety of other ailments. No one can say that the visitation of smoke at any time is not intended as an antidote for some disease that would be disastrous. It may save many people from cholera morbus brought on by over-eating of water-melons and half-ripe fruit. Children especially might be kept out of doors while the smoke lasts.—*Utica Herald.*

Mechanical Ingenuity.

Many attempts have been made, from very early times, to imitate the motions of animals by mechanical contrivances, and some have been remarkably successful. The story of ancient writers, that Archytas of Tarentum, who lived B. C. 400, constructed a pigeon that could fly, but, when once it alighted, could not resume its movement, is open to doubt; but we have better authenticated narratives of equally wonderful inventions in a later time, and in some cases their truth is absolutely certain. It is said that a German artist named John Muller, sometimes called Regiomontanus, constructed an artificial eagle, which, on the entry of the Emperor Maximilian into Nuremburg, flew to meet him, and returning, alighted on the gate of the city to await his approach. Muller it also said to have made an iron fly which flew from his hand, and returned to it after performing a considerable round. Some little doubt has been cast upon the authenticity of Muller's reputed inventions, but the following are beyond disputo:

General De Gennes, who defended the French colony of St. Christopher, in the West India Islands, against the English in 1688, was remarkable for his great mechanical skill. Among other contrivances, he made a peacock that walked about as if alive, picked up grains of corn, and not only swallowed them, but digested them in its stomach.

Wonderful as this was, its ingenuity was outdone by that of a duck made by a Frenchman named Vaucanson, which was exhibited in Paris in 1738. It was of the natural size, was clothed with feathers and all the bones of the living object were imitated in their exact position by the mechanism of the interior. When set in motion, it performed the movements of a duck exactly. It moved its wings, ate and drank in the manner of the original, and all the usual processes of digestion were carried on in the stomach, partly by means, it is presumed, of a chemical solution. It also quacked like a duck, and is said, in drinking, to have muddled the water with its bill.

Beckmann, who traveled in Russia in 1764, saw at the palace of Zausko-Selo, near St. Petersburg, a collection of automata which were reputed to have been purchased from Vaucanson after he had exhibited them through Europe; and among them was the duck above mentioned. It still ate, drank, and moved, and as most of the feathers which had covered the ribs were then lost, the interior construction was exposed to view. The observer relates that the motion was communicated by means of a cylinder and fine chains, like the mechanism of a watch, all proceeding through the feet of the duck, which were of the usual size.

Vaucanson also constructed an automaton flute-player, which played twelve tunes, the wind issuing from its mouth in the ordinary way into a German flute, and the holes being opened and shut with its fingers. This also was among the relics of the French artist which Prof. Beckmann saw, but it then emitted only a few faint tones.

Vaucanson's flute-player has since been imitated with complete success. Some years ago we ourselves saw, at an exhibition of curious mechanism at the Adelaide Gallery in London, two automaton flute-players, representing the figures of two ladies, seated, and the size of life, which were playing duets in the manner of the living performer, and producing considerable variety of tone from the instruments. The notes, it is true, had a hollow and dreary sound, and the figures were somewhat ghastly; but the mechanism had evidently been constructed many years before, and was no doubt very much out of order.

Items of Interest.

There are 18 societies of Shakers in the United States.

There are 1,500 square miles of ice in the Alps, from 80 to 600 feet thick.

Sweet potatoes are being successfully raised in Mower county, Minnesota.

A single grape vine at Cajon, California, is said to bear five tons of fruit.

It requires 10,296 gas and 2,368 oil lamps to light the streets of Boston.

By the new census there are in Ireland 3,951,887 Roman Catholics and 1,168,842 Protestants of all kinds.

On the Colorado desert a species of tortoise grows to a weight of twenty-five pounds, and the meat of this is considered a great delicacy among the Indians.

A man recently sold the timber-right on a tract of land in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, for $45,000. He bought the land and trees a few years ago for $1,000.

The state of Nevada has for the past sixteen years been collecting a cabinet of minerals, and now has a magnificent collection, over two thousand specimens in all.

It is asserted that Minnesota contains no less than 10,000 lakes, with an average extent of 300 acres each. These lakes, it is said, cover one-twentieth of the surface of the state.

The sand business in Albany, N. Y. amounts to quite an industry. Molding sand is shipped in large quantities from that city to California. One man ships about 25,000 tons yearly.

It is found by R. Schneider that distinct traces of silver are obtainable in many of the commercial preparations of bismuth. Pure oxide of bismuth, when free from silver, is not affected by light.

A dying thief was compassionately released from the Rhode Island State Prison and sent to pass his remaining days at home in Providence; but before his death he crawled out and robbed seven houses.

"Here lies the youngest of twenty-nine brothers and three sisters." Such is the inscription on the stone that marks the last resting place of General Marston G. Clark, at Salem, Washington County Ind.

A writer in the American Cultivator writes strongly in favor of fall sowing of grass seed. Pulverizing the soil is the great requisite of cultivation. And to secure this we have had a succession of implements devised, as cultivators, rotary diggers, rotary harrows, etc. Most of them have been valuable so far as they have helped towards dividing the soil, so as to provide a finer seed bed.

In Paris an association of ladies collect subscriptions for people who are in want but are too proud to beg.

Facts for the Farmers.

The National Live Stock Journal says that the practice of feeding soaked shelled corn during the summer and early autumn months is one generaly followed by the large swine raisers of Illinois. If soaked on the cob the grains swell up and tighten to the cob, so that the pigs experience the same trouble in getting them off that they find with the new corn when it is first fully and firmly ripened; but if first shelled and then thoroughly soaked, it is easily masticated; but it is not so palatable and is not eaten with such a relish as new corn, while in the milk or doughy state.

It is a common view that a cow which produces a large quantity of milk necessarily produces a poor quality. Was not this view obtained from a failure to observe the condition of the milking stock? Is there any relation between quantity and quality that necessarily they are found in inverse ratio to each other? The quality may be poor because the production of a large quantity keeps the animal in a reduced condition. But every dairy man has discovered that frequently hi richest milkers have been his largest milkers, and that only as they were reduced in flesh have the quality and quantity alike failed. Some cows produce such large quantities as always to be while in milk poor in flesh, but this does not militate against the following conclusion: Cows of the same breed, kept in equal conditions, quality to quantity, will more frequently be found in direct than in inverse ratio to each other.—*Farm and Fireside.*

Take a sound potato, and, paying no attention to its outward appearance, divide it into two pieces with your knife and examine the exposed surfaces. If there is so much water or "juice" that seemingly a slight pressure would cause it to fall off in drops, you may be sure it will be "soggy" after it is boiled. These are the requisite qualities for a good potato which must appear when one is cut in two: For color, a yellowish white; if it is a deep yellow, the potato will not cook well; there must be a considerable amount of moisture, though not too much; rub the two pieces together, and a white froth will appear around the edges and upon the two surfaces; this signifies the presence of starch, and the more starch, and consequently froth, the better the potato, while the less there is the poorer it will cook. The strength of the starchy element can be tested by releasing the hold upon one piece of the potato, and if it still clings to the other, this in itself is a very good sign. These are the experiments made by experts, and they are ordinarily willing to buy on the strength of their turning out well, though these tests are by no means infallible.

Efficiency in Church Work.

Many of our churches make but little progress. The organization is regularly formed. The articles of faith are those usually adopted. The constitution and by-laws have been regularly formed, and have received the sanction of the majority. A place of worship has been provided; a pastor has been secured; deacons, trustees, clerk and treasurer have been chosen; and the usual public services are held with great regularity. The pastor preaches acceptably; the choral services are of a fair character; the congregation comes and goes as the Sundays return. In fact, all the usual agencies of church growth appear to exist, but the result does not show much progress. The picture is not an isolated one. There are many such churches all over the land. The condition is not peculiar to church organizations. It is often found in other organizations, social, benevolent, political, business and military. Take a good look at the picture, and see if you can discover what is lacking to give efficiency to the organization. From a front view you think it is this thing, and from a side view you think it is that. Well, it is neither. Change the light; you have either too much or too little. Now you think of something else that might contribute to its efficiency. You have not guessed it yet. The one thing needed is so plain that after you have been told what it is you will be disgusted with yourself for not thinking of it first of all.

The whole trouble with the picture lies in its monotonous character. It is in fact a characterless painting. The figures presented are perfectly drawn and rightly colored, but there is an utter absence of a central figure. Look at that battle-field, with its regiment upon regiment, all properly uniformed, equipped and officered, but inactive, and why? They are waiting for the general to take command and give the order to go forward and capture the enemy's stronghold. Many of our churches are in just the same waiting posture. It is necessary for a pastor of a church to be something more than a good, courageous preacher. He should be a good leader as well. The laity generally expect this of their under shepherd, though it is a far more difficult position to fill than to write or preach a good sermon. There are few born leaders of men in the world. It is better to be a born leader than an educated one. Good leadership is a fibrous element. It cannot be engrafted with much success. With the right kind of a leader, no church can long remain dormant, or experience long periods of imperceptible progress. The pastor-leader will find something for all hands to do; and if he cannot get the hands or feet to work he will get the heads and hearts to planning and loving. Fortunate is that church which has in its pastor a good leader. It will be known throughout the land as an efficient church.

The following table is one that is used by London assurance companies, showing the length of life at various ages. It has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course, sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of average expectancy of life of an ordinary man or woman: A person one year old may expect to live thirty-nine years longer; of ten years, fifty-one; of twenty years, forty-one; thirty years, thirty-four; forty years, twenty-eight; fifty-years, twenty-one; of sixty years, fourteen; of seventy years, nine; of eighty years, four. Our readers will easily gather from the above statement, the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, may reasonably be expected to extend."

Some Reflections on Duck Shooting.

When a city man comes home from a duck-shooting expedition, bronzed and unshaven, his knuckles skinned, his face blistered, his lips chapped, his eyes red, and an occasional limp in his gait, a very common question that is asked him is, "Well, how much did your ducks cost you apiece?" A great many people look upon the sport of shooting in a business way. We have no doubt that every duck shot by sportsmen, if the expenses of the trip were figured, would be found to have cost from three dollars up to almost any sum. And yet at that price it is the cheapest meat that a city man, whose work confines him indoors, can get. It is not the duck meat and feathers that he counts on, but the excitement, the amusement, and the work. A man who has become sick at heart with continued attention to business, and whose muscles have become flabby, and whose blood flows slowly, can go out a week in a duck orchard and come back looking so changed that his creditors will not know him. He will take a boat and row ten miles a day if he has ducks in sight occasionally, and work harder than he could be hired to work for money, at home. He will do a harder day's work, if it is disguised as sport, than any man at work grading a railroad. He is like the boys who could not be hired to carry a ton of coal down cellar, but when the owner of the coal tied a rat on the cellar floor, and said, "Come on, boys, let's have some fun throwing lumps of coal at the rat," they turned in and threw the coal all down cellar, a lump at a time. The sportsman who goes out for health will work all day, until there is not a place on him as big as a finger that is not stiff and not an inch of his body that does not ache, and if he gets three or four ducks he is content, and he will lay down and sleep for ten hours and get up before daylight and go out again. As far as the value of the ducks is concerned, it does not amount to anything. He could buy a better lot at home for a dollar, but he wouldn't have the same strong grip of the right hand, and the same feeling of newness and renewed youth. Duck shooting, and the exercise that goes with it, does more to brace up people who work indoors eleven months in the year than anything.

It would be interesting to people who do not go out shooting to see their friends who do go after they have got well at work shooting. The city man, who at home is always dressed elegantly, goes to his club house and shucks himself. He takes off all his beautiful clothes and hangs them up in his room, and commences by putting on flannel shirts, and then gets on an old pair of pants that he can tuck into a pair of rubber boots that come up to the hips. Then he puts on a coat that has seen service and has got grease enough on it to make soap, and blood enough for a dozen Virginia duels, and a coat of a drab or gray color. On his head he puts the worst looking old hat or cap that he can find. His main idea is to look, if on land, as much like an old stump as possible, and if he is in a boat he dresses to resemble a muskrat house. We have seen men from the city dressed so that they could go to a masquerade ball disguised as a muskrat house and deceive the oldest inhabitant. They dress in this manner to deceive the ducks and make them think it is safe to be around. If the ladies who admire some of our sporting citizens could see them out on the marshes, or in the lakes, we fear the romance would be taken away. They would see what they would take for tramps or rat trappers. The only thing they would see that would be natural would be the eyes and the smile. They might be shocked at the sight of their "bestest," the ladies might, if they come onto him accidentally in a marsh, but if the girls should lay low behind a bunch of grass and see him watch a flock of ducks approaching, and when the game had got about the right distance see the "muskrat house" raise up and drop a duck right and left into the water, and see the look of pleasure, see the eyes sparkle as they had not sparkled since the last meeting, the girls would forget the trampish appearance of the lover and clap their little hands and say, "Well, he's the boss, and don't you forget it."

And then to see the tired hunter row up to the club house at night, tired and hungry, and get out of the boat cramped, and wet from Genesis to Revelations, especially about half way between, and see him jump around to get his legs untagled, and then go to the table and paralyze the game supper, or the festive pan full of baked beans is a sight worth witnessing. After the supper comes the pipe, and then all the boys go to the gun-room to clean the guns tell their experience of the day, how they missed the best shots they had, and killed where they didn't expect to, and exchange lies until early bed time. Men who, in the city, would not walk a block in the rain without an umbrella, will go out in a rain storm and sit in a boat for half a day, until there is not a dry rag on them, and have more fun than they would by taking a trip to Europe. Talk about drying wet clothes; many people hang them up by the fire to dry, but a sportsman can take a thimble full of whisky, as a dryer, put it on the inside of the vest, and in half an hour the clothes will be as dry as a bone. We do not publish this prescription for drying clothes for the use of temperance societies, as it probably wouldn't work worth a cent.—*Peck's Sun.*

WEALTH.—Wealth is an expensive thing. It costs all it is worth. If you want to be worth a million dollars it will cost you just a million dollars to get it. Broken friendship, intellectual starvation, loss of social enjoyment, deprivation of generous impulses, the smothering of manly aspirations, a limited wardrobe and a scanty table, a lonely home because you fear a lovely wife and a beautiful home would be too expensive, a hatred of the heathen, a dread of the contribution box, a haunting fear of the woman's aid society, a fretful dislike of poor people because they won't keep their misery out of your sight, a sham benevolence that is worse than none! O, you can be be rich, young man, if you are willing to pay the price.

The way to make your paper strong is to deal with those advertising in its columns. Friends should bear this in mind and study our advertising columns when they think of making purchases. Examine the paper closely before leaving home, so as to make no mistake as to the houses doing the advertising.

Sayings of Garfield.

After the battle of arms comes the battle of history.

For the noblest man that lives there still remains a conflict.

I would rather be beaten in right than succeed in wrong.

Present evils always seem greater than those that never come.

Growth is better than permanence, and permanent growth is better than all.

It is one of the precious mysteries of sorrow that it finds solace in the unselfish thought.

Statesmanship consists rather in removing the cause than in punishing or evading results.

Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no ideas behind it is simply brutality.

Eternity alone will reveal to the human race its debt of gratitude to the peerless and immortal name of Washington.

I doubt if any man equaled Samuel Adams in formulating and uttering the fierce, clear and inexorable logic of the Revolution.

Throughout the whole web of national existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward the higher and better estate.

Occasion may be the bugle call that summons an army to battle, but the blast of a bugle can never make soldiers or win victories.

It is as much the duty of all good men to protect and defend the reputation of worthy public servants as to detect public rascals.

An act of bad faith on the part of a State or municipal corporation, like poison in the blood, will transmit its curse to succeeding generations.

Bad faith on the part of an individual or city, or even a State, is a small evil in comparison with the calamites which follow bad faith on the part of a Sovereign Government.

If there be one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a man who dares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil.

We should do nothing inconsistent with the spirit and genius of our institutions. We should do nothing for revenge, but everything for security; nothing for the past, everything for the present and future.

Laying Out Fields by Measure.

Few farmers know the size of their fields or how many acres they contain. A field of the writer's, before it came into his possession, had been plowed and reaped by contract for fifteen acres. On measuring it, it was found to have but twelve acres. It is desirable, in fact indispensable, for good work, that a farmer should know how many acres each field contains, for otherwise he cannot apportion seed or manure for it, nor can he tell how much time it should require to be plowed. A measuring cord should be part of the furniture of every farm. To make one, procure sixty-seven feet of strong rope, one inch around; make a loop or fasten a ring or a bar at each end, and make these precisely sixty-six feet apart. This is four rods. Then tie a piece of red rag in the center. One acre of ground will be a piece four of the cords (chains) long and two and one-half wide, equal to sixteen by ten rods, making one hundred and sixty square rods, or one acre. The advantage of the ring or loop is that one person can measure alone by driving a stake in the ground to hold the rope while he stretches it out. The rope should be soaked in tar and dried, which will prevent it from shrinking when wet.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Energy the True Mark of Genius.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his lectures, describes with the clear sweep of a painter, the vital necessity of energy and labor to even the most gifted. In the present day of steam and punctuality, the lazy man, no matter how extraordinary his acquirements, must always fall behind in the race of human life. He says:

"Genius unexerted is no more genius than a bushel of acorns is a forest of oaks. There may be epics in men's brain's just as there are oaks in acorns, but the tree and the book must come out before we can measure them. We very naturally recall here that class of grumblers and wishers who spend their time in longing to be higher than they are, while they should be employed in advancing themselves. These bitterly moralize upon the injustice of society. Do they want a change? Let them change—who prevents them? If you are as high as your faculties will permit you to rise in the scale of society, why should you complain of men? It is God that arranged the law of precedence. Implead him or be silent. If you have capacity for a higher station, take it—what hinders you? How many men would love to go to sleep and wake up Rothschilds or Astors!

The Play of the Kindergarten.

All the positive result that can be expected from the kindergarten is play. Much of the success of the kindergarten is negative, and consists in preventing harm. Its positive success is so simple that it cannot be expected to attract more notice than, for instance, fresh air, pure water, or the merit of a physician by whose efforts a family is kept in good health. Thoughtful parents are sufficiently aware how detrimentally premature schooling acts upon the sound development of the body and mind, how it destroys all the freshness and pleasure of learning, and how only too frequently it burdens a whole life with the most mischievous consequences. The healthier a child is, the more its life manifests itself in untiring activity. Play is the child's natural earnest work; in play it develops best and most naturally all the powers of body and mind. A playing child is wholly a child—a complete child, inasmuch as it finds its highest happiness and purest joy in the full gratification of the inner and outer demands of its nature; the demons of ill-humor and evil habits cannot harm it. "Let no one think," says Goethe, "that he can overcome the first impressions of his life." And, in sooth, they are controlling for all subsequent periods. A joyful, happy childhood is like sunshine to the whole life, and is of the greatest importance for the complete development of the child.—*John Krauss.*

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WHEELING INTO LINE.

It is no longer a matter of conjecture as to what the purpose of Gen. Mahone and those following him is, with respect to the incoming Presidential campaign. The readjuster State committee, of which he is chairman, has issued a call, jointly with the republican State committee, for "a convention to assemble in the city of Richmond, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the national convention, to be held at Chicago on Tuesday, the third day of June, and further for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors."

The call cordially invites, to participate in the conventions to be held under this call, all voters of the State without regard to past differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor; protecting and extending home industries; giving free. popular education to the masses of the people; securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots; effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feelings and permanent harmony throughout the land by maintaining a national government pledged to these objects and principles.

After the action of Gen. Mahone in the United States Senate and the liberal course and policy of the readjuster party in the administration of the Government of Virginia, redeeming in letter and spirit all the promises made by them in their platforms and the heat of political discussions—especially after the revolutionary course of the Bourbon democracy last fall and the present session of legislature; no other course was reasonably expected. But the broad principles upon which they propose to act in this coming national contest place them in the van as stalwart among the stalwarts.

The main ground of offence upon which "the straightouts" have based their peculiar course of advancing republicanism, by aiding in the election of bourbon democrats, is now effectually removed. Further warfare on the coalition movement by Dezendorf, Wickham and their followers can no longer be made, because of an over zealous devotion to republican principles and regard for regularity of organization; but must be waged if at all in the *open* interest of the democratic party and its candidates.

We appeal to them, if they still claim to be devoted to the furtherance of republican principles, to join in the meetings to elect delegates to the April convention, and thus promote the cause they profess to serve.

Much of the responsibility for the defeat of the readjusters last fall, for the Danville riot with its horrorring details for the reactionary legislation at Richmond this winter, can be charged upon "the straightouts," whose persistent, rebellious action roused the dying hopes of the bourbon element, and emboldened them to their bloody deeds, and the high handed legislative action which threatens to turn back the tide of liberal progress in the Old Dominion.

Notwithstanding this serious responsibility, the criminal action, and the pernicious results of their deeds, they will be welcomed *in the ranks* in the struggle of the present Presidential campaign.

The gentlemen who are to meet at Pittsburgh next April, if they are to consider the remedies for the condition of affairs in the South, would do well to invite representative gentlemen from the South, who can inform them as to the practical difficulties in the way.

By the way, we see no reason why the District of Columbia, which has no vote whatever, should be admitted to the conference to the exclusion of such States as North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana from which republican congressional representatives are elected almost exclusively by colored votes, unless it is done to admit some special individuals, who are not citizens of any of the States specified in the call.

ANNIE PORTER AND THE LOUISIANIANS.

A woman, whose early life as a member of a slave-holding family was passed in Southwestern Louisiana, but now a resident of this city, is writing a series of articles to the New York *Independent*, which the generosity of a friend permits us to see, depicting from her standpoint the present condition of the blacks in that section. This condition as expressed by her is so deplorable as to threaten the country with a great danger. She represents these people as actually relapsing into barbarism; she states that nothing is actually being done to ameliorate the condition of these people, and judging that in other remote agricultural sections of the South the same condition of facts exists, the conclusion is irresistible that the civilization of this country is in danger from a race of savages. Such wholesale characterization might be contemptuously passed by but for the fact that it finds publication in periodicals which circulate most largely among those who have hitherto been reckoned among the friends of the colored people, and in which counter or explanatory statements in behalf of the colored people are not permitted to be published.

We know it can be shown that Miss Porter's statements are as designedly mischievous, if not malicious, as they are erroneous and superficial.

Our main object at present is to call the attention of the Louisiana *Standard*, whose editor is a citizen of the sugar country, to these articles in order that the people of that section may be properly vindicated.

The Gainesville Conference of leading colored men of Florida, held there on the 5th of this month, seems to have been a complete success. It was attended by about two hundred prominent men for all parts of the State, among whom were Rev. Joseph E. Lee and Mr. T. V. Gibbs, of Jacksonville; Hon. H. W. Chandler, of Ocala; Hon. M. M. Lewey, Major P. W. Bryant, of Tampa; Hon. J. Willis Menard and Mr. Wm. M. Artrell, of Key West; Hon. Geo. W. Witherspoon and P. H. Davidson, of Pensacola; ex-Congressman Josiah T. Walls, of Gainesville; James Dean esq., of Live Oak; Hon. John Wallace, of Tallahassee and Mr. A. C. Lightbourne, of Quincy.

The Jacksonville correspondent of the New York *Globe*, writing of the conference, said: "As a body it represented the brain and progressive sentiment of the black men of Florida, doing in a quiet manner an amount of business in a day that astonished all lookers-on; it will stand for all time in this State as a monument to the progress of the race. Your correspondent cannot speak too highly of the ability and promise of the chairman of the conference, James Dean, esq., a young lawyer just from Howard Law Department, and yet in his twenties. Courteous, thoroughly posted in parliamentary law, and eloquent withal, he made a friend of every man in the convention. His address was adopted as the address of the conference. He and L. W. Livingston were appointed as members of the Colored Men's National Executive Committee."

KOINER'S SCHEME.

In another column will be found a resolution offered in the Virginia legislature by a democrat and which will be the special order of next Tuesday. If the Rev. J. G. Embry and Senator Koiner had been in correspondence, and the wishes of the former consulted, the proposition could not have embraced more of his general ideas. But speaking for a large number of colored people, who desire opportunity for self government within the present limits of the United States, and for a still larger number, who asked for *no special* legislation. We repudiate this scheme as undesirable and impracticable.

Those desiring to try the experiment of self-government in territory within the United States do not wish to exclude whites from settlement. If whites, Chinese or Indians, for instance, desire to migrate thither the colored people are willing to have them come; they want no Liberia within the United States. Another thing, they have sense enough to know that any such exclusive territory will *ipso facto*, be incapable of admission in the Union of States. They know enough to understand that it is impossible to practically exclude immigrants though the attempt may be made in law. The Indian Territory is a standing example of an attempt at exclusive territory, the difficulties of properly governing which are increased, not lessened by the policy of legal isolation.

Without representation in the American Nation the proposed territory would be forever at its mercy, subject to national taxation without representation, which is in opposition to the principle upon which the Fathers went to war with Great Britain.

No, Senator Koiner. Let the colored people who wish *exclusive* territory go to Liberia; they cannot get it in the United States, and the whites who want to be rid of the Negro must themselves emigrate. The Negro problem is a difficult one of solution, and the scheme presented, if practicable, would only deal with a very small portion of the colored people, the great bulk still remaining where they are now, and entering as an appreciable element in social and political problems.

Quite a spirited contest is now going on in the seventh congressional district of South Carolina, lately represented by Hon. E. W. M. Mackey. Every county has its "favorite son," and some of them several of them. Gen. Robert Smalls, in spite of reports to the contrary, will by no means have a "walk-over." He will not carry his own county for the nomination without a bitter struggle. Among the prominent candidates are W. J. Whipper, Dr. W. D. Crum, Hons. D. A. Straker, Bruce Williams, S. A. Swails and ex-Speaker Samuel J. Lee. Hon. Samuel Lee, of Sumter, though declared not a candidate, is looked on as "a dark horse." The friends of S. A. Swails are doing quiet, but effectual work. In 1877 he was forced by the Bourbons to leave his home. It would be retributive justice for him to represent that district in congress. It will be remembered that Swails was a member of the brave 54th Massachusetts regiment, and the first colored man regularly commissioned an officer.

It is encouraging to notice the interest which, evidenced by friendly paragraphs in the different papers throughout the country, is being taken in the railroad enterprise inaugurated by the colored men of North Carolina. As we have before intimated, we regard this as the most ambitious project yet contemplated, and at the same time one fully within the range of practicability. In North Carolina several meetings have been held in behalf of the scheme, but nothing outside the limits of the State has been done to attract the attention of the general public. Arrangements have been made for a meeting in Baltimore on the sixth proximo, at which Hon. J. E. O'Hara, Gen. Chester, Isaac Myers, Rev. Coppin, Mr. Gaines, and other influential and widely known gentlemen are expected to speak. There is no better place than Baltimore for such a meeting, and we trust it will prove an immense success.

There is no doubt that the capacity of the Asbury M. E. church will be fully taxed Monday night at the Centennial official reception tendered to their official members. The admission price has been placed at the low figure of ten cents. An attractive programme has been arranged. The choir, under the leadership of T. P. Bell, will furnish delightful and appropriate music. There will be presentations by Messrs. J. H. Chestnut, A. J. White and Solomon Morrison of several useful articles to Rev. N. M. Carroll who has most acceptably filled the pastorate for the last three years.

A REPUBLICAN WALK-OVER.

The recent municipal contest in Philadelphia, which resulted in the triumphant election of the republican ticket, shows just how far "the independent movement" has taken in the rank and file of the colored voters of that city. Mayor King, though a Democrat, had been elected on a citizens' ticket. He did what none of his republican predecessors had dared,—appointed several colored men on the police force. Yet he is defeated by a majority of 9000. The colored vote of Philadelphia is about 6000.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the case of Lee vs. the United Aid Association, in the equity court on Thursday, the bill of the plaintiff for reinstatement was dismissed. Lee had been expelled summarily, and not according to the constitution. Mr. W. A. Wiswall appeared for Mr. Lee, and Prof. R. T. Greener for the society, producing some rather strong authorities justifying the society's action. Mr. Justice McArthur, decided as above in favor of the defendant.

The investigation of the Danville affair has confirmed the statements in Cen. Mahone's letter, and has doubly damned the white-washed report of the local committee of forty. But the pertinent inquiry is—"What are we going to do about it?"

Gen. Birney has consented to read a paper before the Bethel Literary, sometime in April, entitled "The History of the Anti-slavery Agitation between 1820 and 1830.

OUR NEBRASKA LETTER.

THE CRITICISMS OF ARGUS AND LEDUKE.

Mr. Editor:—On account of rather poor health and overwork, I am obliged to be absent from the State for a month or more, traveling east and north, and combining business with some pleasure. My Advocates will come here as usual and remain until I return, although I shall miss them very much. It is not cold enough here this winter, I must visit my northeastern neighbors in Minnesota and Wisconsin. I am afraid to go South because the people burn too much powder down there. However, I shall let you hear from me whenever it happens to be convenient, and I can find something worth writing about. We are having exceedingly fine weather now; it feels very much as though spring was upon us. The winter, so far, has been rather mild. The first two or three weeks in January, however, we had some very cold weather.

I am exceedingly well pleased with the articles of Argus and LeDuke of the 26th ultimo. I was utterly astonished; for I had supposed that our loud preachers were the old and uneducated ones, and that they had given the work over to those young men whom our colleges and seminaries have been turning out for the last sixteen or eighteen years; and that these young men had learned to respect the members of their congregations and the people living near their churches. But it seems that in all of this I have been mistaken. It is sad to think of. This lack of courtesy and utter disregard of the feelings of those who live near the various churches, is why colored ministers are so lightly spoken of, and even made fun of all over the country.

Last August, at the State convention, Omaha, I remarked to one of our ministers that for some reason our young people were drifting away from the church, and that I had not been among them enough to know why it was. I do not wonder at people becoming impatient and remonstrating sometimes. I heard a man in Lincoln last fall, a new-comer, object to buying a lot which suited him the best of any that he had seen, on account of its being beside a colored church.

There is no question but that the greater part of our ministers hinder our progress. Moreover, your so-called colored schools will be worse than an absolute failure, if *light reading* shall monopolize the time of our young lady teachers so that many of them are not able to instruct their classes properly. I am utterly surprised, and was very sorry to learn of it. We can beat that out here.

I. B. Burton,
Feb'y 2nd. Crete, Neb.

A Colored Settlement in Iowa.

Muchachinock is a town five miles south of Oskaloosa in Iowa, in a rich coal region. The out-put is about 120 cars daily. The population is about 20,000, of which 1,500 are colored, mostly from Virginia. They have two churches, one Methodist the other Baptist; two frame school houses attended by about two hundred children. There is one large dry goods and grocery store, quite a number of ice cream and eating soloons, and confectioneries and boarding houses kept by colored men. They have a colored brass band, an Odd Fellows hall, a goodly number of Masons, and a Mutual Benefit association. None have ever been buried by the county. There is no Justice of the Peace, no constable or police force to support. All offences, according to mutual agreement, are tried before a committee, and fines enforced thereunder go to the Mutual Benefit association. There are but three billiard halls in the town.

These colored miners average $70 per month, and many as much as $80.

Daniel Warburg, who recently left the city for New Iberia, La., is one of our most refined and accomplished young men. He completed his trade a few years ago as a sculptor in the establishment of Kursheedt & Bienvenue. He is among the few colored young men in this city who have obtained the profession of a sculptor. Mr. Warburg is now in New Iberia doing business for himself, and is said to be one of the most proficient and skilled young artists in that section of the state.—*American Citizen.*

Miss Josephine J. Turpin.

This young lady is acquiring a National reputation as one of our foremost writers. She is a regular contributor for The People's Advocate, of this city, the New York *Globe* and the Richmond *Planet*. Endowed with natural ability supplemented by an extensive information on matters of general interest, Miss Turpin wields a facile pen. Her articles are among the finest pieces of literature. She deserves great commendation for her bravery and courage to give public expression to her sentiments in behalf of an oppressed people, and the ladies of this country do certainly appreciate the splendid efforts put forth by Miss Turpin. Your correspondent will endeavor to induce Miss Turpin to give the many readers of the *Gazttee* an article at no distant day. All honor to Miss Turpin! Let other young ladies emulate her glorious example.—*Corres. C. Gazette.*

A Colored Territory.

In the Virginia Senate on Monday the following resolution was presented by Mr. Koiner, (Democrat).

Whereas, There is manifested on the part of the best educated and intelligent portion of the colored population of the country a deep and increasing feeling of discontent with their present relations in the government with the white race, growing out of their social inequality and its attendant consequences—jealousy and distrust—developing an irrepressible antagonism which is imbedded in society and can only find its complete solution in the separation of the races into a distinct territorial organization. Looking to a timely provision against the direful consequences of conflicts between the races in our crowded districts of colored population, and prudently providing a safety-valve for the excess of colored men to pass out to a territory reserved for their exclusive possession and local government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States be and they are hereby requested to bring the attention of the National Government the propriety and necessity of providing a territorial reservation for the exclusive use and local government of such of the colored race of the United States as may prefer colored population and local colored government to demonstrate their capacity for self-government and the highest development of their race.

Let Music Swell.

Mr. Editor:—It has been twenty years or more since music swelled in Georgetown churches. In Mount Zion, when H. F. Grant's father was leader, old Mt. Zion echoed up to the time that A. T. Brown, sr., was leading; but at present the congregation are leading. Ebenezer has had no good singing since the death of George Coakley. The First Baptist has had no choir since William Spencer was their leader. Will you please tell these three churches how to have good singing, or will you say like Dorsey, Butler, Lane, and Walker, work at home? A Subscriber.

Personal.

Prof. J. W. Morris, of Allen University, Columbia, S. C., was married by Bishop W. F. Dickerson, to Miss Sarah Perry, of Georgetown in the same state, Thursday evening of last week. The affair was the most *recherche* ever given in that vicinity. Mr. Morris is a graduate of the collegiate department of Howard University, of the class of 1875.

East Washington Notes.

Quite a number of ladies are holding meetings for the purpose of having a masque party early in the coming month. A meeting was held on Friday evening last, at the residence of Mrs. A. R. Stephenson.

Our genial friend, George T. Jackson, of the Virginia avenue musical *studio*, left on Wednesday evening for Chicago, Ill. He has accepted a position tendered him by a Chicago house. Will there be another grass widow in East Washington?

We are sorry to learn that the Sabbath school of Ebenezer M. E. church is going down since the change in its officers. This proves the old adage, "we never know the value of a man until he is gone." Six months ago the school was in a flourishing condition both financially and scholastically.

We regret to announce the illness of our venerable old friend and missionary worker, the Rev. Mrs. H. R. Elbert, who has been confined to her room at her residence, 2229 Boundary-st. n. w., for the past two weeks.

The Building Com. of Mt. Jezrell Baptist church expects to resume the work on their new church as soon as the weather will permit. It is to be a very fine church when finished. Rev. Robinson and the committee deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which the work is carried on.

We regret to learn that a certain Miss —— a prominent teacher in a Sabbath school in this section, has lost all of her interest for the school since a certain officer tendered his resignation. If so, I suppose the school feels much relieved since the great burden of this lady's interest has been raised. Subscriber.

Mrs. William H. Grimshaw is lying in a critical condition at her residence, 323 S. C. Ave. s. e. Mrs. Grimshaw has been confined to her residence for several months, and on Friday last she was taken with a severe chill, since which time her condition has been thought serious.

There has been a club of young ladies and gentlemen organized in East Washington, with Miss. Edith Herbert, president; Mr. Joseph Haynur, secretary. This club purposes to give a masque party at Whitaft Hall, corner B and 3d-streets s. e, early in the coming month.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

What shall we mourn? For the prostrate tree that sheltered the young green wood?
For the fallen cliff that fronted the sea, and guarded the fields from the flood?
For the eagle that died in the tempest, afar from its eyrie's brood?

Nay, not for these shall we weep; for the silver cord must be worn,
And the golden fillet shrink back at last, and the dust to its earth return;
And tears are never for those who die with their face to the duty done;
But we mourn for the fledglins left on the waste, and the fields where the wild waves run.

From the midst of the flock he defended, the brave one has gone to his rest;
And the tears of the poor he befriended their wealth of affliction attest,
From the midst of the people is stricken a symbol they daily saw,
Set over against the law books, of Higher than Human law;
For his life was a ceaseless protest, and his voice was a prophet's cry
To be true to the Truth and faithful though the world were arrayed for Lie.

From the hearing of those who hated, a a threatening voice has past;
But the lives of those who believe and die are not blown like a leaf on the blast.
A sower of infinite seed was he, a woodman that hewed to the light,
Who dared to be traitor to Union when the Union was traitor to Right!

"Fanatic!" the insects hissed, till he taught them to understand
That the highest crime may be written in the highest law of the land.
"Disturber" and "Dreamer" the Philistines cried when he preached an ideal creed,
Till they learned that the men who have changed the world with the world have disagreed;
That the remnant is right, when the masses are led like sheep to the pen;
For the instinct of equality slumbers till roused by instinctive men.

It is not enough to win rights from a King and write them down in a book:
New men, new lgihts; and the fathers' code the sons may never brook.
What is liberty now were license then; their freedom our yoke would be,
And each new decade must have new men to determine its liberty.
Mankind is a marching army, with a broadening front the while;
Shall it crowd its bulk on the farm paths, or clear to the outward file?
Its pioneers are the dreamers who heed neither tongue nor pen
Of the human spiders whose silk is wove from the lives of toiling men.

Come, brothers, here to the burial! But weep not, rather rejoice,
For his fearless life and his fearless death; for his true unequalled voice,
Like a silver trumpet sounding the note of human right;
For his brave heart always ready to enter the weak one's fight;
For his soul unmoved by the mob's wild shout or the social sneer's disgrace;
For his freeborn spirit that drew no line between class or creed or race.

Come, workers; here was a teacher, and the lesson he taught was good;
There are no classes or races, but one human brotherhood;
There are no creeds to be hated, no colors of skin debarred;
Mankind is one in its rights and wrongs —one right, one hope, one guard;
By his life he taught, by his death we learn the great reformer's creed;
The right to be free, and the hope to be just, and to guard against selfish greed.

—*John Boyle O'Reilly, in the Irish World.*

Characteristics of the Jersey Cow.

A description of the Jersey cow, in the *Journal of the American Agricultural Association*, by Richard Goodman, Jr., of Lenox, Mass., contains the following points:

The Jerseys are a thoroughbred and well established race.

They possess as fully as any breed the power of transmitting their desirable qualities to their offspring.

Having smaller bodies than any of the other leading breeds, they require less food to build up and develop their bones while they are growing, and they require less food for the repairs of their bodies when they have reached their full size.

They come into profit at least a year earlier than other breeds, and thus make a saving to their owners of a year's food, handling, and housing.

They have shown a power unequalled by any other breed of adapting themselves to the various climates and to the varieties of food of all parts of the United States.

No cattle in this country are more quiet, gentle, hardy, prolific, or long-lived.

They are the most persistent milkers of any breed. They seldom go dry for more than six weeks; many instances are on record of cows having half a dozen calves in as many years without ever ceasing to give a good yield of milk.

They make more butter from a given amount of feed than the cows of any other breed.

They will make more butter in twelve running months than will the cows of any other breed.

Their butter has a higher color in winter, as well as in summer, than that of any other breed except the Guernsy.

The milk, the cream and the butter of the Jersey has a richer taste, and a more lively and agreeable flavor at all times of the year than that of any other breed.

The butter of this breed, in texture and grain, has no equal. Its firmness, its freedom from salvy character in the heat of summer, is particularly noticeable.

There is no breed which has been crossed upon the common stock of the United States with more immediate or more satisfactory results.

The People's Advocate.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

AGENTS.

Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B, Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
New York ....M. F. Hamlin.

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R. T. Hill & Co., Richmond, Va.
Office of the Literary Enterprise, 156 6th Avenue, Niw York City.

LOCAL AGENTS.

East Washinton H. G. Camper.
West Washington, Miss A. S. V. Jones and J. L. Turner.

LOCAL.

—The popular Washington Cadets gave a grand military and dress reception at their armory Friday evening, the 15th instant. A section of the Marine band discoursed sweet music, and everything passed off pleasantly.

—It is reported that Mr. Robert Johnson, jr., was married last week in Baltimore, to a lady who is also a resident of this city.

—The revivals at the 4th and 5th Baptist churches are progressing finely. A large number of inquiring souls bow at the anxious seat nightly as the reverent ejaculations of the saints go heavenward.

—T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor will be pleased to see his friends at 615 L street, N. W. tf.

—Mrs. Moore, *nee* Ella Sheppard, of the famous Fisk Singers, wife of Rev. George W. Moore, of the Lincoln Memorial Congregational church, corner 11th and R-streets, has organized her church choir, which is making rapid progress. She devotes half an hour Saturday evening to voice culture and the remainder of the time to new music.

—The Fair and Festival to be given by the Berean Baptist church will commence on Wednesday evening, the 27th inst., one week later than the previous announcement.

No pains have been spared to make this an attractive place for all who may favor the church with their patronage; and the public are cordially invited.

Admission, 10 cents.

—T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor (late of the firm of Banks & Richardson) still continues his trade at 615 L street, N. W. tf.

—It is reported that Public Printer Rounds has concluded to provide for our friend, Mr. W. McKinlay. Mr. McKinlay is a very cultured and competent gentleman, and has large influence both in South Carolina, his former home, and in Iowa where he was educated. We trust that Mr. Rounds may give him such recognition as he deserves.

—The ladies of Plymouth congregational church, assisted by their friends, will have a grand bazar, commencing the 12th of February, and continuing three weeks, at Wayland Hall, I-street between 19th and 20th streets. We hope the friends will patronize us liberally.

Admission 10 cents. Mrs. Wm. L. Freeman, president; Miss Sadie Jones, secretary; Rev. W. T. Peel, pastor.

—If you wish fashionable suits for winter wear, call on T. K. Richardson, the practical tailor, at 615 L St., N. W. tf.

—A meeting of the South Carolina republicans residing here met at Cosmopolitan hall and perfected a permanent organization, when the following officers were elected: E. H. Deas, president; D. H. Maffett, L. A. Lewis, R. K. Washington, vice-presidents; C. B. Gailliord, treasurer, and W. McKinlay, secretary. Prof. Greener tendered his resignation as president, and resolutions of regret were offered.

—At a meeting held last Saturday evening, the New York colored republican association unanimously recommended to the New York State central committee, the nomination of Hon. Frederick Douglass as delegate at large to the next National convention. A resolution was also adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to make arrangements to tender a banquet to the distinguished statesman, testimonial to the eminent services he has rendered in the cause of liberty.

—Colonization or emigration will be the topic at Bethel Literary next Tuesday. Hon. F. L. Cardozo will read the paper.

—The Berean Fair begins next Wednesday night.

—Hon. Samuel Lee was up from South Carolina for a few days to get into a coo atmosphere. He returned Thursday.

—Affections of the Liver, Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

The Plymouth Fair.

Among the attractions of the Plymouth Congregational Bazaar, are the following articles which will be voted for and presented to the person receiving the highest number of votes.

1st, A set of Odd Fellows' regalias, for the successful lodge; 2nd, a nice gold watch for the commissioned officer of any company receiving the highest number of votes; 3rd, an handsome tea-set, and also a card receiver, for the lady, or ladies receiving the highest number of votes; 4th, a nice dressing gown for the minister being successful; 5th, a barrel of flour for the lady or gentleman having the highest number of votes; 6th, a nice writing desk for the secretary of any company being successful.

The committee will spare no pains to make it agreeable for all who favor us with their presence.

Leap Year Gathering.

On last Friday night a few young ladies took advantage of the leap year privileges, and invited their gentlemen friends to meet them at Mr. Archer Lewis's, 426 M-street, to enjoy a most delightful evening in dancing and indulging in the delicacies of the season. All the ladies were costumed and masqued. Music was furnished by Krause. The ladies present were: Misses Hattie and Mattie Bruce, Mamie Nichols, Bessie Johnson, Virgie Lewis, Mary Evans, Daisy Coleman, Lula Stewart, Lena Champ, Maggie Lewis and Emma King; Gentlemen, Mr. Mont Lewis and wife, Messrs. Harry Lewis, William Goines, Mont Bruce, William Haynes, William Savoy, E. Poe, William Lansey, H. Wood, F. T. and J. B. Hyman. The young ladies deserve great credit for the excellent and satisfactory manner in which the party was given.

West Washington Notes

DIED—Thursday evening, February 13th, Syndonia Dennis, after twelve months of painful illness which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine will. For a number of years did she share in the toils and suffering of the ministry, never complaining. She leaves behind a husband, Rev. Alexander Dennis, and five daughters to mourn her loss. The funeral services were held at the residence of the deceased; the remains were taken to West River, Md., for interment.

*

Mrs. Mary Stanton, formerly of Tennessee, but for many years a resident of this town, departed this life February 13, 1884, age 45.

*

The fishermen around the Georgetown wharves are making active preparation for the opening of the fishing season. German carps are getting quite plentiful as quite a number of them have been caught recently in the little river opposite Georgetown. They are generally small but fat; they taste strongly of mud, and were selling yesterday for 25 cents per bunch.

*

Mrs. Susie Dorice, an aged and estimable lady, well known to the best citizens throughout the district, we are glad to say, is much better.

*

The Union Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. Maglean Davis, *nee* Coakley, is president, gave a very pleasant and successful pound social at the residence of the president an Potomac-street last Thursday evening for the benefit of the suffering poor. This society, which comprises some of our most estimable gentlemen and matrons deserves much credit. Among the party were Mrs. Coakley, the Misses Grinnell and father, Mr. Samuel Chase and family, Mr. E. Thomas Martin and wife, Mrs. James Cornell, Mrs. Wm. Cornell, Mr. Charles Gordon, Mr. James Dade, secretary, and a host of others too numerous to mention. S.

South Washington Notes.

Wednesday evening, February 13th, Israel C. M. E. church was filled with spectators to the marriage of Mr. Willie Conaway and Miss Ella F. S. Malvan. The bride was handsomely attired in white nun's veiling and brocade elaborately trimmed with white lace, and looked the picture of loveliness. She was attended by Miss Josephine Over who looked very lovely in a handsome costume of white albatros, embroidered front, and lace garniture. The groom and best man, Mr. Willis Malvan, were attired in the conventional black. The reception, which was largely attended, was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 37 Virginia-ave, s. w. The presents were numerous and very handsome.

*

On Monday evening last a concert given for the benefit of the poor, took place in Israel church; the pupils of the primary schools of the Randall building being the participants. The little ones did nicely, and the ladies having the management deserve credit, as the concert was gotten up in about ten days, the rehearsals not being allowed to interfere with the sessions of the schools. The concert was also a financial success, the net proceeds being $52.

*

The funeral of Peter Washington, took place on Monday, at ten o'clock, a. m., from the Virginia ave Baptist church, and was very largely attended. The pastor, Rev. R. S. Laws, officiated.

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feb 9.

BETHEL LITERARY.

The paper at the meeting last Tuesday night on "Domestic Economy" differed from the majority of papers presented. "Political Economy" is the favorite subject, and is sure to elicit an animated and exciting discussion.

The essay by Rev. James H. A. Johnson, presiding elder of Baltimore, was an able discussion of a very important subject. The writer was witty and humorous, and clothed his thoughts in beautiful and appropriate language, though with a slight tendency to use too many polysyllabic words of Greek and Latin orgin. Saxon words are preferable.

Dr. Johnson dwelt specially on *two* features of true "Domestic Economy," —the purchase and preparation of food and the quality and make-up of our clothes. In both cases he advocated the purchase of the best as the cheapest in the end.

None would question this as an abstract proposition, but in practical life everyone has to be governed by the length of his purse, and get the best he can with the means on hand that he can devote to that particular purpose.

The subject was not exhausted, and we would take the liberty of suggesting an enlargement of the essay when the Dr. delivers it again, on the following points:

I. Impress upon parents—especially mothers—the necessity of training their daughters so that they can go to market and purchase meat and vegetables well and prudently; and when they get home cook and serve them in an acceptable and enticing manner. One-half of the ladies can do neither of these things well now-a-days.

II. The subject of "ventilation" is as essential to true "Domestic Economy" as food or clothing. It is absolutely necessary to good health. This is a subject little understood, and seldom heeded even by the intelligent. You will find persons who sleep in a room with every door and window closed, air-tight in fact, and breathe the same atmosphere for 6 or 8 hours, that became foul and noxious during the first two hours they slept in it, and exhausted it. I heard an excellent physician once compare it to washing in dirty water.

III. The "furniture" of a house is one of the tests of true "Domestic Economy." The furniture of a house is a mirror reflecting the mind of the proprietor as clearly as the texture and cut of his clothes.

IV. But the most important feature of true "Domestic Economy," in our judgment, is the acquisition of homes, that is, the purchase of houses. It is natural for a Methodist minister, who may have a furnished parsonage, to forget this.

But if the Reverend gentleman will study the best methods of acquiring homes, by the poor, either through building associations or otherwise, and thus save the enormous sums spent yearly for rent, and for which they have nothing to show but a receipt, he will be conferring a great benefit upon the poor, both white and colored, especially the *colored*.

Thousands of white artisans in Philadelphia own their own houses. How did they get them? Can colored men do likewise? If the Dr. would inform us on these points it would increase the practicable value of his admirable lecture.

The instrumental music furnished by Miss Henson, who is en route to the Leipsic Conservatory, in Germany, was very fine; and the vocal music furnished by Miss Ricks and Mr. Turley, Life's Dream is O'er, was appreciated, and elicited an encore.

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Why don't the managers of the numerous fairs put up some article used by printers to be voted for? There is quite a number of colored printers in the city. Don't slight us. Open to us.

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At the suggestion of a distinguished gentleman I am preparing an article on the colored churches of this city, showing the work done by them. I will be thankful for information giving the receipts and expenditures of any of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and M. E. churches. This information should include the number of members, money raised from all sources, amount paid for salary and other current expenses, as well as the amount paid on improvements. Address,

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ACTION!

BY ARGUS.

Persons, who are blessed with good homes and pleasant surroundings with but few cares and fewer privations, to whom vice and crime appear as so many black and hideous demons that stalk in broad daylight to rob society of its virtues and say the very foundations of good government—such persons seldom realize the fact that even in our very midst there are boys and girls whose homes are squalid and unkempt, whose surroundings are immoral, and whose lives are spent in vicious channels. Prospering under the wholesome influences of Christianity and home culture, we seem not to know that there are thousands around us who are growing up in misery, ignorance and crime, and who are yet susceptible to those nobler aspirations of the soul and mind who would reform if they were but reminded that they have souls capable of purification and of being exercised in the elevation of themselves and their fellowmen.

And, in this, we manifest a selfishness and narrow-mindedness, which reflects no credit upon either our intelligence or our home culture.

Ladies, who are scrupulous about attending Sabbath school, there to instruct the "young idea" in all those virtues which should make up a refined lady and an intelligent and useful gentlemen, are satisfied when an hour is spent in that direction on persons who really do not need such instruction, for they have it at home.

Gentlemen, who claim to be sympathetic, selfsacrificing and oft times Christian, go to church and Sunday school and preach and argue about the necessity of cultivating in the minds of the young, those sentiments which will stimulate in them a proper appreciation of the duties which will devolve on them as good, intelligent citizens, and exemplary social constituents.

Of course I do not mean to say that for this the ladies and gentlemen are censurable, or even that there do not deserve a great deal of credit, for indeed there are but few who do even this. But I do mean that, if the sphere of operation were just a little widened so as to include young boys and girls whom they do not find in the Sunday school, they would do infinitely better for the cause of reform, and for the good reputation of colored society.

A policeman said to me the other day, "There are portions in this city where a lady or gentlemen would be ashamed to go a second time; not in the alleys but in parts where there is a great deal of wealth, and in one of the most beautiful portions of the city." He then spoke of small grogg-shops, and the terrible influences they are exerting over the young boys and indirectly over the young girls in those sections. He—spoke of the need of home culture saying that colored parents are too busy about their own happiness and comfort to pay proper attention to the moral needs of children. He instanced an arrest of a young girl who, when asked where she lived, answered, "None of your busines, ask my husband," and when asked how long she had been married, said "I am not really married, but its all the same."

The policeman stated that hundreds of boys and girls were arrested during the year who are in just such relations. I instance this not because this argues that, therefore, the colored people as a class are immoral and vicious, but merely to point out the fact, that right under our observation we find this condition of things, and yet will not deny ourselves of a moment's pleasure in order to correct the abuses. And further, I mention it because it is this class with whom the whites come most in contact, and because our condition and the like are not unfrequently measured by this standard. I would suggest that the young ladies and gentlemen form a society in connection with the charitable societies now organized, whose duty it will be to go among the homes of our poor and cultivate if possible something like a fair appreciation of those proprieties and amenities which characterize good men and women. Let us go among the poor, and lend our aid in lifting many of them out of the slough of vice into which they have fallen, and our profession of Christianity will be more praiseworthy, and our usefulness in society increased. Let us look to these people, and Argus will wager a cookie that another year will find our people as a whole, happier, wiser and better.

Somebody lays down the rule what every farmer should be, as follows: "Not only an accomplished tiller of the soil, but also an excellent mechanic, a fair harness-maker, a mender of shoes, a tolerable carpenter, a pretty good blacksmith or machinist, and also a wide-awake, thorough judge and breeder of stock, knowing and caring for their ailments—not only horses and cattle, but sheep, hogs, poultry or anything that money can be made out of. With all this he should be a civil engineer, acquainted with levels and hydraulics and repairs of pumps, and if, in addition to these requirements, he understands laying stone and brick, and putting on plastering as well as mixing and applying paints, he will find plenty to do, to say nothing of what he ought to know about grain and milling it."

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the English language was spoken by less than 8,000,000 people; at the beginning of the nineteenth by only 20,000,000, and now, with many years of the century yet before it in which to spread, it is the mother tongue of 90,000,000.

Musical Education.

BY LE DUKE.

If one will take the pains to observe what constitutes domestic pleasure, he will find that it consists as much in the arrangement of a home and the provision of books, musical instruments, pictures and the like as in the mutual love and confidence which the parents and children sustain toward each other. Indeed almost everything depends upon the attractions which are to be found in a home. An easy chair or a favorite musical instrument will add immensely to that comfort and happiness which love insures. The propriety of cultivating a taste for music and the art of performing on musical instruments cannot be over-estimated. The old adage that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" will hold with equal force to conditions somewhat removed from a savage state.

Music does much to soften those harsher feelings which frequently possess us after the worry and fret of toil and business. It discourses a harmony which influences us and makes us kind and agreeable. The home is not complete without music. It is the harp without its most important string, the theatre without the orchestra, the noon-day without the sun, the twilight without the rainbow tints. To be able to play at the piano is a gift of which one should be proud, for it is by that art that we appeal to the tender emotions of the soul and dispense solace and joy when all other charms prove powerless

What is more invigorating than the sound of youthful voices accompanied by a lute toned piano? It should be our aim to have our children learn how to play on some musical instrument, and even if we are unable to purchase the instrument, we should do our utmost to place in the possession of our children the means of self-enjoyment and profit which will contribute to their happiness and our own.

Of course there other things which it is important for children to know. They should be taught to work. They should learn to sew and knit, and many other things. They should be taught in those occupations of usefulness which will enable them to stand, by their own usefulness, against the shocks of misfortune and poverty. But they should also be taught music. The parent who is able to give his or her daughter a knowledge of music and does not do so neglects his duty and is open to censure, for he cuts off from her the ability to fill moments which cannot be pleasantly spent in any other amusement but music.

Then, too, a well-trained musician can always find profitable employment. A music teacher performs a useful function in society. She assists in stimulating a love for refinement and innocent and appropriate amusement, and opens the way for the cultivation of splendid sentiment. By all means give your children an opportunity to understand music, and you will be doing them a great service and at the same time serving yourselves; for when you are old and in "the sere and yellow leaf," you can find sweet consolation in the music they will discourse, and in the happy recollections of the past which music alone can revive.

Liberal Advertising Pays.

There are still a few people, here and there, who are not clear in their own minds that newspaper advertising pays Probably they have never tried it, save perhaps, in a half-hearted way. In advertising, as in everything else, the old maxim applies, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." If you want large profits, advertise largely. Let yourself be known and heard from. Some of the most successful business men have acquired their fortunes by intelligent use of the newspaper columns. Said one of them to a friend about to start in business, "Pay as much for advertising as you do for rent and you will succeed." There is more in this than occurs to some at first thought.

Take the case of a merchant. His rent clerk hire, insurance and other expenses are nearly as much upon sales of, say $25,000 per annum as upon sales of double that amount. The sagacious merchan appreciates this, and he concludes that i will pay a big profit to make the extra sales of $25,000, and so he calls to his aid that powerful leverage, the press, and the people in after years talk of his "good luck" in amassing wealih. The "luck" lay in his liberal advertising and is represented by his advertising bills. The business man who desires to succeed will o well to study the methods and heed the counsel of some of the world's heaviest advertisers.

Purchasable Health.

It is often said, when a rich man dies, that all the money in the world cannot purchase the prolongation of life. It is often said, too, when a rich man's health breaks down, that money will not purchase health. As general propositions, however, both these statements are unsound. When expended at the right time and in the right way, money will purchase health and the prolongation of life. Money will not purchase peaches out of season, but money will purchase peaches when they are in market. Money will not purchase health out of season, but health is to be had for money, under the proper conditions. When a machine is actually worn out, it is beyond the reach of repairs. Nothing will do but complete renewal. So, when a man is worn out, money will not renew him, but there are always times in life when, by the proper expenditure of money and of time, which is its equivalent, he can buy health and the prolongation of life.

There are thousands of men in every great city who are perfectly aware that they are bankrupting themselves in health—that they are selling their health for money. The time will surely come, at last, when they will be willing to pay all this money back for the health they have parted with, but it will be too late. The object of this article is to induce these men, if possible, to buy health while it is in the market, and not to sell it under any consideration. Colonel Thomas Scott carried his burden so long that the four millions he had won had no power to bring back the health he had parted with; but there were undoubtedly times in his life when, by the proper expenditure of money and of time, he could have bought health enough to last him a brace of decades longer, and to enable him to double the number of his millions for his heirs. A man crowds his powers through a series of years of excessive labor, and some day he drops with paralysis, and from that day forward he becomes a powerless child, to be led kindly and carefully to the grave. The increase of this disease is undoubtedly the result of unwisely conducted labor. Money can do nothing for it when it befalls a man, but it can do everything to prevent it. "Nervous prostration" has become a too familiar phrase in these latter years. Money cannot restore a shattered nervous system, but, properly expended, at a proper time, it will prevent it, which is a great deal better.

There are two plans of life, by either of which money will buy health and prolong a comfortable existence. The first is, the setting aside of a part of every day for recreation. So far as this can be done, it ought to be done, but there seems to be some peculiarities in our American life that forbid it. Competition in business is cruelly sharp, and most men feel obliged to devote themselves to it, when they are in it at all, from morning till night. The sleeping hours are the only ones which give them release from active care. Now business followed in this way, from year's end to year's end, is just as certain to ruin health and shorten life, as the recurrence of seedtime and harvest is sure. The alternative of daily recreation is a yearly period of rest. There are always slack seasons in business, and these every business man should avail himself of, for rest and recreation. It is in these seasons that there is health in the market, to be bought for money. Two weeks of leisure is not enough for a man who works like a dog all the rest of the year. Two months are never too much, and there is not a slave of Wall street who would not only win health and save life by taking these two months of leisure every year, and enjoying them, but he would in the end, make money by it; he wins that for which he will some time be willing to give money, when money will not buy it. When a man gives health for money, he makes the poorest investment of his life. When he gives money for health, he makes, from every worldly point of view, the best.

There is a hallucination, cherished by a great multitude, that they must be constantly in their own business, or it possibly cannot go on prosperously. Some of these men are so unfortunately organized that they cannot believe that anybody living can do their work as well as they can do it. It takes an enormous self-conceit to come to such a conclusion as this, and there is a great misfortune in it. Of course, these men are never able to leave their work for a moment in other hands, and so they become the bond slaves of their own mistake. Now there is nothing in which a great business man shows his greatness so signally as in his ability to find men to do his work—to find competent instruments to execute his purposes. The greatest business man is always a man of comparative leisure. His own work is always deliberately done. It is, as a rule, the small man who never gets a moment, and who never can find a pair of hands as good as his own. If a man cannot leave his business, or thinks he cannot, he shows that he lacks the highest grade of business capacity.

The leisure of Newport and Long Branch and Saratoga, with its social excitements and attractions, is not that certainly which buys health in the cheaper market. Stillness, rest, freedom of action and of dress in the open air, distance from the marts of trade—these pay best; and, when these are properly and regularly enjoyed the money that they cost buys health and the prolongation of life. Health and a reasonably long life can, as a rule, be bought by time and money, if men will take them in their season. Money avails nothing to a worn-out man, but to a man slowly wearing out it avails everything, when properly used. Time and money will buy health. Let every business man mark our words and avail himself of the merchandise when it is in market.—*Topics of the Time.*

Mayor Means of Cincinnati gave utterance to a truth that is too often overlooked, viz.: "One of the first duties of a community is to protect its young; protect the boys first, and they will protect the girls." A truer sentiment was never spoken. The outside life of the boys, so to speak, the public ways and by-ways, the public resorts, the public examples, the incentives to noble deeds and to pure thoughts can be placed before them. Instead of being led into temptation as is now too much the case, temptations can be removed out of their way, and ought to be. Then every high-minded boy, of noble impulse, will become not only a master of self, but a defender of that which is good and right. Of what possible use are our boasted institutions unless for the improvement of mankind?

It is said that death lurks in cheap colored stockings.—[New Orleans Picayune. Sho! We've known death to lurk in the toe of an enraged parent's boot, but didn't suppose he could kick a man to death in his stocking feet. We wouldn't go there any more if we were in your place.—[New Haven Register.

The Hard Words.

SOME REMARKS ABOUT SKIPPING THEM.

The prevalence of the vice of profanity in our country is really alarming. Ladies on public highways and in public conveyances are subject to having their sensibilities shocked by it to an extent that is painful in the extreme.

In like manner, children and youths are made liable to having their souls scarred by oaths flying around them which are literally darts of the devil. Damage may often thus be done to the jewels of the homes of our country, compared to which the loss sustained by the parents of Charlie Ross will one day be seen to have been slight. A contagion may thus take effect which had far better have been small-pox or scarlatina.

Remedy of this evil seems difficult. Application of the civil law, which in most states makes swearing a finable offense, seems usually to be inadvisable. It is a good rule, however, that "nothing will be done unless somebody tries." The press, both secular and religious, should in the future, even more than in the past, call attention to this fact. Profanity is against the laws of the land, and against the laws of good society. Therefore those who find themselves practicing it have cause to inquire if they can do so and yet consider themselves good citizens, or even entitled to be called gentlemen.

We know good men who have seen so much of the world that their ears have become dull to this horrible vice. Though disapproving it, they hardly notice it when only causually hearing it. To us, however, it is always and only a pain to which we are keenly alive. We have almost a sickening remembrance of hearing Turkish boatmen swearing at each other in English as their swift crafts passed each other, cutting the waters of the Bay of Alexandria.

A friend of ours once succeeded in so presenting this point of its being painful to him and to others to a stage passenger who had been torturing them by his profanity, that the offender offered a public and hearty apology to all present.

We have often spoken kindly and in quiet tones to those who were swearing Almost without exception they have received the reproof in the same spirit in which it was given. The whispered words "Skip the hard words, please," coupled with a kindly, quiet glance of the eye, has almost always conquered. We have had this experience among rough men, and sometimes in wild, dangerous places. It has thus also been the entering wedge almost as often of a word or two of invitation to join us in the journey to the better land.

Among the cases of the latter kind which we have in mind was that of a stage-driver on the frontier. We sat beside him on his high seat. The twilight was rapidly deepening. Dark clouds, incessantly cut by vivid lightning, were rolling up, and peals of such magnificent thunder as is seldom heard except in the far west, were reverberating in the air. The driver was a kind-hearted, sociable fellow, but there was an intensity and frequency of his utterance of oaths positively unique. We might say that he had a genius for swearing, he was so enthusiastically profane. Our admiration of horses, especially of his "four-in-hand," was genuine, and won the way to his heart. We finally asked him, in an easy, off-hand way, to please oblige us by skipping the hard words. He promptly both thanked us and made apology, cordially volunteering the admission that it was all wrong. He was then ready for talk about mother, home and heaven. He promised to use a Bible his mother had given him on leaving home, and to attend religious, instead of bar-room services; also to read any good papers we should send him. We took his address, and afterward mailed him reading matter, which we hope has cultivated the good seed sown.

Another case was in a crowded street-car in Philadelphia, en route to the great Centennial Exposition. The profanity of one of the passengers, who was very considerably under the influence of liquor, was so terrible and unwholesome as to cause expressions of pain on the faces of all the ladies within ear-shot. Words of disapprobation were heard also from both ladies and gentlemen. Some of the latter said—*soto voce*—"he ought to be put out of the car." He looked, however, like a man to make violent work if that were attempted. Soon a companion of his expressed a wish, which we overheard, to know the time of day. We promptly consulted our watch, and gave the desired information. This opened the way for a pleasant word with both parties. Then, leaning over, we whispered in the ear of the troublesome one, to know if a favor might be asked without giving offense. That granted, the request was made to omit words that gave us pain. There was not another rough word from that man on the trip. He and his associates soon followed this act of politeness by giving their seats to ladies who had long been standing, and by listening to suggestions of how we may find "wisdom's ways" those of pleasantness.

The military orders of both Washington and Lincoln against the profanation of the day or name of the Most High are known. Also the testimonies of many others of the great men of the world.—*Christian Union.*

An Anecdote of Gladstone.

He seemed to have always at command an inexhaustible store of ideas, reasons, illustrations, whatever be the subject which he was required to deal with. Of all great English speakers, probably no one, not even William Pitt, was independent of preparation. Even Fox, swift and rushing as he was, was great only in reply, when his feelings were heated by the atmosphere of battle, whereas Mr. Gladstone was just as animated and forcible in an opening, or in a purely ornamental and uncontentious harangue, as in the midst of parliamentary strife.

Of the many anecdotes that are current illustrating his amazing power of rising to an occasion, one may be given which has the merit of being true. On the afternoon when he was to make an important motion in the House of Commons, a friend, happening to call on him between two and three o'clock, found him just sitting down to make some notes of the coming speech. He laid aside his pen and talked for a while, then jotted down a few heads on paper, went down to the House before four o'clock, found himself drawn into a preliminary controversy of a very trying nature, in which he had to repel so many questions and attacks that it was past six before he rose to make the great speech. He then discovered that, as he had left his eyeglasses at home, his notes were practically useless, put them quietly back into his coat pocket, and delivered with no aid to his memory, and upon that one hour's preparation, a powerful argument interspersed with passages of wonderful passion and pathos, which lasted for three hours, and will always rank amongst his finest efforts.

Grand Jubilee and Thirty-third Anniversary

OF THE JOHN WESLEY A. M. E. ZION CHURCH, CONN. AVE., BET. L AND M STREETS, MARCH 17, 18, 19, 20 AND 21, 1884.

The classes will occupy tables in said church on the above date. The church will be represented in three stages of its history:

On Tuesday night, March 18th, will be represented as it was in the early stage, and reunion of all the old members.

On Thursday night, March 20th, it will be represented as it was at its middle stage.

On Friday night, March 21st, it will be represented as it is at the present time.

SERVICES.—On Sunday, March 23d, a sermon will be preached at 11 a. m., by Bishop J. J. Moore, D. D., on the Unpardonable Sin. At 2.30 p. m., by Bishop J. W. Hood, D. D., one of his famous sermons. At 7.30 p. m., by Bishop S. T. Jones, D. D., the former pastor.

The following choirs will be present and will render some of their choice pieces during the week:

On Monday night, March 17th, the Sunday school choir of Mt. Zion church, Georgetown, and Union Wesley A. M. E. Z.

On Tuesday night, March 18th, the Nineteenth-st. Baptist church choir.

On Wednesday night, March 19th. Wesley Zion church choir of South Washington.

On Thursday night, March 20th, Shiloh Baptist choir, L-st., and Galbraeth Chapel choir.

On Friday night, March 21st, John Wesley church choir.

The Union Bethel church choir will sing on Sunday, the 23d, at 2.30 p. m.

A collection at each service on Sunday for the new church.

The person selling the largest number of tickets will be rewarded with a silver watch.

The person bringing in the largest amount of money on their punch cards will receive $5.00.

The leader of the class returning the largest amount of money from their table will receive a barrel of flour.

Admission, 10 cents. Committee of arrangements: C. Robinson, L. Pennington, W. H. Johnson, H. Brooks, R. Bowie, G. L. Joy. Rev. J. S. Cowles, pastor.

All city pastors are invited.

O! Come and Help us! Help! Help!! Help!!! feb 23-4t.

Educated Fleas.

Some years ago a strange little man, with a quaint-looking box, used to take his stand in various parts of London as soon as it was dusk, during the winter months, and silently invite the passing crowd to stay and take a peep into this quaint-looking box, which was lighted by a candle placed inside of it, the light of which shone through various colored papers, and exhibited a transparent description of the object for which he hoped to gather halfpence—"A flea chained up by the neck, alive." The fee for viewing the flea undergoing this strange imprisonment was "one half-penny," and a convenient magnifying-glass was let into the side of the quaint box, in order that the object exhibited might be the better viewed. The writer of the present article has paid more than once to see this unusual sight, until he came to be regarded by the proprietor of the imprisoned pulex as a regular customer, and was treated to a sight of "sucking" fleas undergoing the process of training. Some were very quick, according to his account, and "others he could make nothing of." The chains, cars, and locks which these little beasties drew were of silver, and, as the strange little man said, all constructed by himself. He had one flea who had been with him twenty-six months, and declared that he knew of still older ones, and he was accustomed to feed his fleas, twice a day, by allowing them to suck from the back of his hand. He declared that he was the last man who possessed the secret of educating these lively insects.

In 1829, on the ruins of the houses taken down to make the new approaches to London Bridge, on the Southwark side, another man exhibited by candle-light two fleas, one drawing a kind of car and the other a lock and chain. This appeared they to manage with the greatest ease.

In Nottingham also, in the same year, there were two fleas shown, who had gold chains about their necks. One of them drew a carved cherry-stone, and another a silver cannon. There was also an exhibition in London, about the year 1845, of some "industrious fleas." One flea had a chain made of nearly 700 links, the whole of which was little more than a span long, but it was sufficient to restrain the flea's furious leaps he made in trying to escape This chain also had a padlock and key curiously wrought, the whole of which only weighed a grain. In the same exhibition were two other fleas drawing a chariot, three were dragging an omnibus, and two military fleas were fastened to a brass cannon of proportionate size.

The street exhibitor, the strange little man with the quaint-looking box, was in the habit of visiting public-houses with a view to increase his income, but one night, yielding to strong temptation and strong liquor at the same time, his quaint box got broken, his fleas escaped and fled on their own account, to "seek fresh fields and pastures new," and so the educated fleas were lost to the world, and it has never since been our good fortune to light upon a similar exhibition, and perhaps they are persuading their brethren in a wild state that chains about the neck are the ornaments and clothing proper to all civilized and educated fleas.

SLATING.—Dissolve a pound of gum shellac in a gallon of alcohol. After the shellac is well cut, stir in five ounces of pumice stone and a quarter of a pound each of lamp black and ivory black. Strain this mixture through a coarse cloth and you have a fair article of liquid slating To spread it on a wall use a flat brush, and draw the brush up and down. After each coat is hard, smooth it with fine emery paper. Teachers who are short of good blackboards will do well to save this

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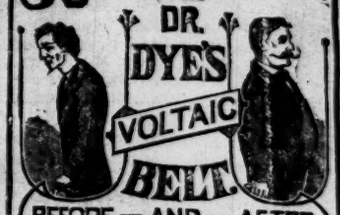

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